

A briefe relation, of what is hapned since the last of August 1598. by comming of the Spanish campe into the Dukedome of Cleue: and the bordering free Countries, which with most odious and barbarous crueltie they take as enemies, for the seruice of God, and the King of Spaine (as they say.)

Heereunto is adioyned a Translation out of Latin, of a Letter of the Emperours Embassadour, to the Admirant of Arragon, the Generall of the said Army: With his answer.

Together with a description of the Whale of Berckbey, or the great fish which stranded or came on shoare at Berckbey in Holland, the third of February 1598. With anotation therupon.

Also a Letter of the Emperour of Germany, to the Admirant of Arragon, Generall for the Archduke Albertus, in the Countries of Cleue and Munster, &c. With the Admirants answer.

The conspiracy of the three Bishops.

The death of the Earle of Brooke.

The Admirants Letter to the Counsaile of Gulich touching the death of the said Earle.

The list of the Souldiers leuied by the Protestant Princes of Germany.

*Faithfully translated out of the Dutch copy
Printed at Rotterdam.*



*Imprinted at London by Iohn Wolfe, and are
to be solde at his shop in Popes head Alley, neere
vnto the Exchange. 1599.*

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The scituation of the lands of Cleue and Munster,
Where the Spanish forces now are.



A brief relation, of what is happened since the
 last of August 1598. by command of the Spanish commanders
 the Duke of Parma, and the bordering free Countie
 which with most odious and barbarous cruelties
 takes enemies, for the service of God, and the King of
 Spaine (as they say).

Hereunto is adjoyned a Translation out of Latin
 of a Letter of the Emperours Embassador to the Admirall of the
 West, the Generall of the said Army: With his answer.

Together with a description of the Battle of Breda
 on the great hill which standeth or came on shore at Breda in
 Holland, the third of February 1592. With another description.

Also a Letter of the Emperour to Germany, to the Ad-
 mirall of the West, General for the Archduke Albert, in the
 Countie of Flanders and Brabant, &c. With the Admiralls answer.

The conspiracy of the three Bishops.
 The death of the Duke of Brabant.
 The Admiralls Letter to the Countesse of Overyse touching the death
 of the said Duke.
 The list of the soldiers levied by the Protestant Princes of Germany.

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 unto the Exchange. 1599.



A brevec relation of what is happened since the last of August 1598. by the committing of the Spanish campe into the Countries of Cleue, &c.

The Castell
of Orsoy
taken.

On Francisco de Mendossa, Admirant of Aragon, &c. Generall with Carlo Roederick vanden Berge, Marshall of the campe belonging to the Arrthuke Albert, in the beginning of Septemb. last, Anno 1598. came to the River of Rhine, at Orsoy, with 62 Ensignes of Spaniards, 19. Ensignes of Italians, 2. Ensignes of Archmen, 2. regiments of Walloons, containing 43. Ensignes, 4. regiments of Germanes of 42. Ensignes, together with 168. Ensignes of footemen, which in all is esteemed to be 2. thousand footemen, with 2. thousand horse comprehended in 28. companies, as well Spaniards, Italians, Netherlanders, and others: with these troopes the aforesaid Admirant, desired to be let into the little citie of Orsoy, situated vpon the Rhine, a mile aboue Berck, & being by the Marshall of Cleue (who protested as Neutral) denied, he began to scale the cittie, which the Cittizens perceiving, being affraide, let his people in, vpon promise, of onely passing the Rhine. But he forgetting his promise, began to strengthen the cittie, and caused 10. Ensignes of Walloons, and 3. regiments of Spaniards, with 12. companies of horsemen, to be passed ouer the Rhine,

Orsoy taken.

The Castell
summoned
and yeelded.

and ouer against Orsoy at Walsen, he caused a strong
Sconce to be made. Upon the Castell of Orsoy laye some
Souldiours belonging to the Prince of Cleue, to the which
the Admirant went himselfe in person, with three ffrvars
and a hangman, hauing many halteres in his hand, with
which he threathned the Souldiours, that if they would not
deliuer vp the Castell, they might confesse themselves, for
that there was a hangman ready to hang them, so that the
Souldiours were forced to yelde the same vp vnto him:
also all other fforts and Citties thereabout he caused to
be summoned, taken, pilld and ransomed, not fauouring
the citties of Alpen and Meurs, which had obtained a letter
from Albertus, that they might remaine as Neutrals.

By letters witten out of the Campe, was vnderstood
that the Admirant had taken Orsoy the 10. of September,
with intent to remaine there, & to strengthen the same on
both sides of the Rhine, befoze that he would attempt any
thing else. The Campe did as then nothing else but ouer-
runne, and robbe the land of Cleue as enemies: by some
prisoners was vnderstood that they meant to winter in
the Neutrall Citties, to spare the Brabanders and Flem-
mings, that the Souldiours daylye by wante of money
ranne away. That the heads in the campe were different.
Earle Frederick counselled to go towards Ouer-ryssell, but
the Admirant would passe downe alongst the Rhine. The
Cittizens of Orsey, made pittifull moanes and requests to
their Lord the Duke of Cleue, to obtaine of the Admirant
that with wife and childzen they might peaceably depart,
leauing all their goods and wealth behinde them, for they
were by the Spaniards forced to worke like slaues.

The 25. of September, the cittizens and cheefe in Cleue
land, concluded that the redeliuery of Orsoy should with all
diligence be procured, and that if in case the Admirant de-
nied to doe it, that as then with all expedition, meanes
should be sought to leuise men, for the defence of the Coun-
try, which of many was little esteemed.

The

The last of September, the * Creys, at Dormont being assembled, concluded to send the Earle of Lippe to the Admirant to procure the rendring of Orsoy.

* The cheefe Counsellors and officers touching martiall causes.

There was great want of money and victuals in the Campe, for the Country about five miles round of Orsoy was destroyed, insomuch that the souldiers ran away in great number, as well Spaniards as other.

The first of October, some part of the Campe departed to the Castle of the Earle of Brooke, situate on the Roer, who notwithstanding that he shewed all good neutrality and that he defended his libertie, they forcibly besiedged, belshot, toke and pilld (as enemies) his Castle, and place of residence or dwelling, his wife and childzen they conveyed to a monastery: the Souldiers of Cleue & Berge, with the house keepers, which were fled into the Castle, contrary to their promise and agreement, they slew in the field, after they were with theyr consents departed from the Castle. The Earle himselfe they used as a criminal prisoner, notwithstanding that he answered himselfe as being a Noble man belonging to the Empire, and appealed therupon, that he had yielded up the Castle upon condition of life, lands & goods saved, for himself and those which were with him upon the same: they forced him to goe to Masse, and as they fell in disputation thereabout, they there slew his Nephew the Worde of Herdenbergh wyth a Preacher.

The Lorde of Herdenbergh with a Preacher murdered in the Castell.

This Castle of Brooke being thus as enemy taken, without in any sorte respecting their promise, that it was yielded upon condition of life and goods saved. The Admirant of Arragon, Don Francisco de Mendoza, durst well defend the same to the Counsaile of Cleue, that it ought not to be badly taken what his men did, that there was occasion giuen: And that those of Cleue and Berge ought not to reuenge all what happeneth, but ought much rather to haue patience, in hope of a good ende of those miseries, which now they endured through neede, for the common good,

and that there ought no enmity to be shewed, to the end not to bring themselves in the danger of the furious and bitter armes of the angered Souldiers, which were thereby mooued. Moreover the Iesuits make themselves heard, that those which resist them, doe make themselves subiect to the cruell punishment, and that they are rewarded according to their merits, and that they haue punished them to the example of the others, to the end that none should doe so any more; but holde themselves in dutifull obedience, and forberance in this especiall need.

The eleuenth of October when this hapned, the Admirant set some number of men to Brucke situated on the Rhine beneath Becke ouer against Wesell: the Cittizens being neutrals refused to yeeld up there Cittie, but seeing that they would force them, were constrained to yeeld, and were thereby overcharged with great numbers of souldiers.

On the same day happened the most detestable murder, of the Earle of Brooke, after he was risen from the Table in the evening, and walking in the Court of the Castle, there came two Souldiers of the Garrison to him, asking him if he would walke into the Garden, whereto he condescending they went out of the Castle Gate thorough the Garden, towards the Water mill, where one of the souldiers at a waies, gaue the Earle a great blow with a halfe Pike vpon the head that he felled him, the Earle crying O Iesu which done he drew out his sword and thrust it through him, whereat hee cryed once againe O Iesu. One of the Earles seruantes being by, ranne away and leaping downe into the mill, damme saved himselfe.

The fourteenth of October the Duke of Cleue sent his deputy to the Campe of the Count Maurice, Counsaile of State, and of the warre, protesting that all what the Admirant did to them, did not happen by any consent of the countrey, but by mere force, and against his will, and the

The Earle of
Brooke mur-
dered.

The Earle of
Hardenburgh
with a Pike
in the Castle.

the countie. This yet notwithstanding the opinion in the
 vnited prouinces was, that the Spaniard would not at-
 tempt those things in the land of Cleue, without the expres
 consent of the emperor, according to the Admirants charge
 giuen him by the King of Spaine, and the Archduke Al-
 bertus, and confirmed by the Emperour in Anno 1596. who
 then willed him to that end to haue his forces ready, that
 they might well seeke to get all the land of Cleue into their
 hands, and to holde the same, with the Prince thereof, in
 wardship, and so to assure themselves, the lands should not
 fall into the hands of the Princes of Brandenborgh & Swez-
 brugh, the which by right of marriage might pretend to be
 the next heires, all which, those of Spaine & Austria would
 gladly hinder, because they are of the reformed religion, and
 might inuade to the vnited prouinces. Of these and such like
 complots, the vnited prouinces haue diuers times ad-
 uertised the Counsell of Cleue, and to prevent these com-
 plots, they had also proffered to make certaine agreements
 to the freezing of the riuier of Rhine, and as then thereby to
 haue withstood these inuasions, but it was at that time
 not esteemed nor believed.

This common opinion was in a moment more and more
 spread abroad and confirmed in the thoughts of searching
 spirits, because that newes came, that the citties of Diuxla-
 ken and Holt were likewise taken, together with Essen
 Wynendall, and the forte or house of Hullen, vsing them
 most odiously, killing and murdering all those which they
 knew to be of the reformed religion, & enemies to their en-
 terprizes: also they broake the new Neutrality which was
 granted to Meurs, & lodged 8. companies of Horsemen therein.

The Admirant also besought the citty of Bockholt, that
 he might lay 500. horse in their citty, and to those of Bork-
 kum 300. horse.

He also besought those of Wesel to take in 2000. footmen
 of his, and 1000. horse: or else that they should make up
 200. thousand Crownes, and a monthes breade for his

Campe, and to deliuer hostages at Burick, that the Count Maurice should attempt nothing about Wessell and Lippe, with many other such vnseemely and shamefull demaunds and fearefull threates: vaunting himselfe of the face of the Earle of Brooke, threating to vse all other in like sorte: yea to vse the Earle of Lippe, no lesse then the Earle of Brooke, and that therefore, they should not trust vpon any ayde, so that there was none in the Dutch nation which should dare to touch him. The cittizens of Wessell being in great feare and distresse were forced vpon the 22. of October, to come to an agreement, that they should giue for their cittie, and the cittie of Rees, 150. thousand Guilders, and a thousand measures of Rye, and caused a Bridge to be made ouer the Lippe which was accordingly effected vpon the 23. of October. Those of Santen promised 18. thousand Guilders, and other places moze.

With this money he paid his men which had long called for money, and passed the Lippe, and sent all about the citties of Munster for money: Also they ransomed many Gentlemens houses, many whereof they moste wickedly ransacked and pillled. They also robbed the villages of Winterwicke and Aken &c. commanding those of Emmerick to make a bridge ouer the Water of Hetter. Also hee sent some men with Ordinaunce towarde Rees, demanding the cittie for a time to lay his men in, vpon their refusall he caused more Ordinance to be brought to it, and so feared the cittie, that they were forced to yield it vp to him, without any respite of an houre, to assemble their cittizens: and laide in the same cittie to the costes of the cittizens 8. Ensignes, he also tooke all the Castles thereabouts.

Rees taken.

Upon the second of Nouember, the Admirant demanded passage for his Ordinaunce through Emmerick by which meanes he made himselfe master of the cittie and leauing a great number of men therein, departed with his campe to Elton. Also hee tooke Yselborgh where many
cittie

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citizens were wickedly murdered. The Prince of Cleue had his Embassadour by the Duke of Lorraine, who besought the Duke to write to the Admirant and to the Regent at Brussell, that the countrey might be freed from this trouble. Also he undertooke to moue the King of France (the land of Cleue being concluded in the peace) to that end to send to Brussell.

A copie of the Letter which the
Emperours Legat wrote to
the Admirant.

Illustrious and worthy Prince, It is knowne aswell to your excellencie, as to me, what at two seuerall times hath bene betwene vs done and effected: First in the citie of Gelder, when your excellencie first approached these countreies with your campe: and afterwards, when by charge and commaundement of his Emperiall maiestie, I treated about the mariage of the illustrious prince of Cleue, Gulich & Berge, with the daughter of Lorraine, I haue declared, that the said illustrious duke of Cleue, is very badly, & vnreasonably dealt withall. The citie of Orsoy being forcibly taken from him, and the kings souldiours run vnbziled, vsing all manner of crueltye, in murdering, spoiling, & burning, as enemies and robbers, not sauing the liues nor goods of many. And where before I stedfastly beleued, that a Prince (whose worde ought to be sure) and had by so many promises bound himselfe, would be found true, as concerning that the citie of Orsoy should within 10. or at furthest within 20. dayes, be discharged of those expences, and redelivered,

Item that the Camp should bee remooued out of these Neutral lands, as soone as Berke should be rendred. And the more did I beleue that this should haue been fully accomplished, because that the same hath at diuers times bin promised and confirmed, by worde and sealed letters to the Illustrious Prince of Cleue and his sister. I now finde my selfe greatly deceiued, sith I perceiue nothing but breaking of promises and needlesse delates, yea more, there is nothing followed vpon the promises, but foe-like enterprises, and the iust contrariety of the said promises. For being departed I haue vnderstood, how the one Citty after the other hath been forcibly taken, and others constrained to paye great summes of moneys and quantities of corne: all the which coming to the Court I found to be true: and moreouer heare and see some Citties taken, and other some with great cruelty forced to pay great exactions. Any one, who willingly would haue his country freed from such troubles may easily iudge howe the Emperour (in whose behalfe I am here appointed, to take care for the country and the Prince thereof) with all the other Germanie Princes: yea all other Princes of Europe, will be moued at the report hereof, for this is a matter which toucheth them in generall. The house of Lorraine shall by this marriage be ioynd and bound to that of Cleue: also the house of Lorraine, shall by a new brotherhood be knit to the King of France. And many Princes doe belong to this house as well by bloud as marriage.

Therefore one ought to take care, that all these together, be not vexed nor vexed by the great dishonour and shame which is done them, and so to renew and teare by the olde wound, which is yet scarce whole, which I wishe his Catholique Maiesty, (as being one of his wellwillers) to looke vnto.

There are there any so vnwise and vnexperienced that vnderstand not, that it greatly hindreth, and disturbeth the seruice of God, that a Catholique Prince, who hath with
such

such zeale and innumerable charges defended and uphelde
the Catholique religion in the midst of the fireames and
stormes of heresie, should bee thus suppressed and spoiled,
and his kindred be despised: That leauing the enemy
vnsaffaulted, the whole power of the warre with the worst
and basest rascals that can be found in the world, shall be
bent against the kings couzens and bloud kindred. That
the Churches shoulde bee pyllled, and the Donestaryes
robbed: the spirituall men thrust away and beaten. The
young Virgins (devoted to God) rauished, and all holines
tredde vnder foote.

Also that the Embassadors (which among the heathens
are free) are with publique force apprehended, as is hap-
pened to my owne person, and the Embassadors of other
Princes, some daies past when I came by water to Cleue.
Where can any one (I say) be found so simple and sense-
lesse, that doeth not perceiue and marke, that this
stretcheth to the despising and hindzaunce of Religio:
or

Besides, that which is greatly to be doubted, that is that
the honour of the renowned house of Austria, will be dispi-
sed of enemy man; the which untill now we for their iustice,
and kindnesse, the simplicity of their enterprises, and hono-
rable deeds, hath beene fatioured ouer all, as also, because
they haue alwaies wisely shunned the suspicion, of friends
or foes, of bearing armes in any wrongefull warres: yea
it is to be suspected, that the Catholique Kinge, and all o-
ther raiers and authors of those cruelties, shall be by God
most iustly punished, the guiltlesse bloud which they spill
crying for reuenge. For (O beloued) what prosperitie are
those to expect which themselves fauour nothing, nor leaue
nothing unpunished which lay their hands vpon (and not-
least) their kindred as strangers, their friends as enemies,
the worthy as malefactors, and the guiltlesse as the guilt-
ty.

I am forced by my office to aduertise his imperial maiesty

of these bloodie tyrannies, even in a rowe as they are hap-
pened. I admonish and earnestly pray your honour, to des-
ist from vsing of violence hencefo:ward, but to the contra-
rie to giue and render againe to the hands of the illustri-
ous Prince of Cleue, his taken Citties, Castels, and forte,
to transport your Arme for some other continent, to make
amends and restitution of the damages doone, and to giue
no occasion of further displeasure or discommoditie. All the
which although it were, lawfull, iust, lawdable and befee-
ming to a Prince, yet will I by the bearer heereof, expect a
reasonable and discrete answer, I commit your Honor to
the protection of God. From Cleue the last of October,
1598. Understood.

Carolus Sonderpühl, Legat of his
Imperiall Maiestie.

The Author.

In sooth, I beleue that this Embassado: meanes well
enough, and would willing see the Carte goe vpright, but
his Lorde and maister is not of that minde. For were it
otherwise, and that he were displeased therewith, where-
fore dooth he not deale earnestly with his brother Alber-
tus? who must confesse to haue giuen his Lieutenant the
Admirant commission and charge, to take the citties of
Cleue, to robbe them, and murder the people by multi-
tudes, &c. Or he must say, that the Admirant had doone all
without his consent and commaundement, and of *propria*
authoritate: Hath he then doone this without commaun-
dement? he ought then to punish him well for it, and to set
the citties of Cleue and Munster in their freedom againe,
and to recompence their damages. But it appeareth daily
more and more, that the court of Spaine, the Emperour and
his bretheren, as also the Pope, are well agreed, that all
is but dissimulation, they faining to be displeased with the
things whereof they are causors. I will therefore to the de-
light and seruice of the Reader, yet loyne heere to the copie
of the Admirants answer.

Super-

Superscription.

To the Noble and worthie Lord,
Carolus Sonderpubill, Knight of
 Jerusalem, Counsellor and Legat of
 the Emperour: my especiall goodfriend.

Noble and Worthie Lorde, wee haue with all
 reuerence the seuenteenth of November, recei-
 ued your honors Letters, dated the last of Oc-
 tober, wee haue also vnderstood each point of
 the same. First we commend and praise your honor: ser-
 uice & care, in the executing of the commaundement of his
 imperiall maiesty, touching the encreasing of the honour
 and welfare, of the illustrious Prince of Cleue, and the de-
 fence of his countries and subiects. Your honor: saues at
 this present fully displeased, by reason of many faults and
 misdemeanors, which (being full beheld and not sufficient-
 ly grounded) would greatly aggrauate the Kings campe and
 vs, except that from the beginning and first enterpryse,
 the cause could be proued, that those which are accused
 should haue sought and procured, miserie and calamitie, in-
 stead of helpe and counsaile, insonmuch that these troubles
 must be moderately applyed to the circumstance of the
 matter and cause, of the time, of the place, and necessity. I
 wish that your honour were well informed of the estate of
 this matter, and of the right wherewith his royall Maie-
 sty maketh these warres, of the markenelle which is vsed
 therein: as also of the good affection and seruice of his roy-
 all Maiesty, and the Estate of the Empire, together with
 their iudgement of the cruellty, and of the obstinate Item
 of the necessity of this enterpryse, and the things which are
 hapned: as of needfull maintenance, the situation of the
 places of the illustrious Prince of Gulich, the necessity in al-
 tering of the complots, according to the oportunities of
 the

the warres: Item of the good deeds of his royall Maiestie, and of his true affection, as also of the most illustrious Prince of Gulich, and the whole Empire. Of all which, and many other causes, if that your honour were fully according to the truth informed (which we hope shall shortly happen) we doubt not in the least, but that your honour would as freely and willingly as other, vnderstand the whole reason and disposition hereof, imputing the faulte of the trouble to the authors, and wholly excuse his royall Maiestie, yea and haue compassion of them, since that for their great and laudable deeds, they are vnrasonable and falslie belyped and blamed. Your honour should also interpret for the best, excuse and defend our deeds, affections and care, before the Prince and his subiects, in respect of the furthering of the discipline, and the patience of the vnease which we endure, by reason of the greatnesse of the campe, and the differing of payes. Also your honour could double the seruice shewed vnto the illustrious Duke of Lorraine and other Princes, and dayly with all diligence and care, binder the feare of the difficultie, and vnease of the French Kings side, who is to be feared in the Empire, and will not seeke the aduancement of the Prince of Cleue.

Your Honour should also moue his imperiall maiestie, and the estates of the Empire, to the ioyning in this war, against the common perrill of Christendome, to wit, against the causers of this great mischiese. But this all shall more manifestly, by the deepe and experientie of the matter, as also of the royall Maiestie, and the illustrious Archduke Albert, and our care, together with the estates of the Empire and other Princes, be brought to light, we esteeme according to the oportunitie of the time, to haue sufficientlie satisfied the illustrious Prince of Cleue, Gulich, &c. by our last letter, which also we did imparte to your honour, and also esteeme that they ought by the same to be found good: what toucheth the rest, I beseeche
your

your honoꝝ, by the loue and goodwill which you beare, to his imperiall Maiesty, to his royall Maiesty, to the Archduke Albertus, and the Illustrious Prince of Gulich (which by fraternity are bound together) as also by the loue which your honour beares to the preservation of the Catholique religion, yea whole Christendome, to continue constantly in the good affection and reason, as your honoꝝ hath already begun, to be ayding with his counsaile and deedes to the common causes and vs, and to guide and gouerne the matters with the illustrious Prince and his counsaile according to your wisdom. We beseech God to graunt your honoꝝ health, constancy, mercy and strength, to finish such a holy peece of worke. From the campe before Deutecum the 12. of Nouember. 1598.

Vnder stood.

Your honors wholly deuoted.

Don Francisco de Mendossa,

Great Admirant of the Realme of

Arragon, Marquesse of *Quadelles*, de *Valdepenas*, of the Stately Calatrononian order,

Steward of the Catholique King, as also

Counselour at Standes, and of the Martiall

affaires, chiefe Steward in the Court of the

most Illustrious Archduke *Albertus*: And

Captaine Generall of the Carrabins.

Is not this an euident and reasonable answer, fully might wee every where bee exclained on, and called barbarous and bastardes, not worthy of the name of *Netherlands*, if wee should resigne to the *Spaniardes* (whereof the mosse parte are but Baptised *Jewes*) our right and freedome, which to mayntaine, so many thousandes of vertuous men haue losse theyꝝ lyues,

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and

and the earth been dyed with their bloud, haue we no compassion on our selues: let vs call to minde the miserie which our wiues and children are to expect, if that we be mastered by the Spaniards, eyther by force, or their deceitfull treatise of peace. Wee are bound to take care for them, since they themselves haue not the wit: Let vs then make it appeare that there is yet a valliant Lyons heart amongst the Netherlands, for the preservation of the true Catholique Religion, or priuiledges and freedoms, and for the turning off of slavery and seruitude.

Deutecum
taken.

Upon the 7. of Nouember the Admirant assaulted the Towne of Deutecum in the County of Zutphen, and by appointment the Souldiers departed it with their weapons, he marched forwards towards the Forte of Scuylenburch, scituated in a bogge, which hee also tooke. The Admirant hauing want of all things, durst not aduenture any further: For being that he had denyed safegard to the Country people or Boozes of the County of Zutphen, to dwell quietly, but allowed them time and leasure, to flye with their corne and cattle into the stronge Citties: hee found no victuals for his Campe, and were forced in need of bread to eate Colwort-stalkes, clodded bloud of beastes, and what els they could get.

About this time there was an assembly in the Cittie of Dortmont, of the Deputies of the Princes and Lords, belonging to the Westphalian Creyts, whereof the Chiefe is the Earle of Lippe, whether all the complaintes of the Neighbour countries were brought. In which assembly was resolved, to write Letters on the 13. of Nouember to the Emperour, and to the foure Princes Electors, of the Rhyne, that they also might write to the Emperour, and to the Admirant, and at Brussell to the Cardinall Andrew of Austria, Gouvernour of the Netherlands. Appointing to meeete againe at Collin in Ianuarie.

When the Admirant, by the resistance of Count Maurice, and the Campe of the vniited Provinces, had been forced

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ced to retire. Fearing want of victuals and other necessities, he departed the 16. of November for the Bishopricke of Munster, leaving five Ensignes at Deutecum, with a Banner of Horsemen of Mendoza Spaniard.

The Earle Fredricke tooke Bockholt, and also Borcken, where they dealt very badly with the Cittizens. From thence they departed for Schermbacke and other places as Dortmont, Essen, Dorsten, which they shot at, Coesvelt, Steenwort, Rekelinckhuesen, and many Gentlemens houses. They were also twice before Oostdorp, but were faine to retire: those of Ham resisted them also valiantly. They threatened the Bishopricke and county of Osnaburgh with fire, demanding an hundred thousand Dollars, but it was denyed, and they tooke Soldiers to them. Barlote was sent to Emmerick, where on the 23. of November he would with more men bee let in: but being that there were three Ensignes belonging to the Earle of Bye, the Cittizens with their (forced) helpe, held Barlote out. Who thereat greatly spited at his departure from thence, threatened the Citty greatly. To excuse this refusal there was sent the Deacon with certaine other persons to the Admirant, declaring that Neutrality had been granted them, and that there was no reason the same should be broken. The Admirant gave for answer, that the time, the service of God and the King required such, and therewith they ought to have patience: Whereupon the Deacon replied that it would be a great shame and reproach before God and the world, and to the name of the Catholique Spaniards, that all promises and contents may bee broken and answered with the service of God and the King, and with the estate of matters, which things the Turkes and Moores did not do. And so doing y^t it was no marvaile, though the united Provinces would not trust to any peace, since that neighbors and friends are so dealt withall. The Admirant was greatly enraged and ashamed at these words, sending the Embassadors away, but not without peril of their persons.

Bockholt and
Borckentaken.

The Admirant
is by the Dea-
con, reprehended
for being
an upholder of
Iesuits, in breaking
his word
and promise.

Shortly after the tenth of December the Spanish Garrisons were forced to abandon Emmericke by the Count Maurice with the Army of the United Provinces, where the Admirant laye at Rees with three thousand men, and Barlot at Doornicke, and diuers other there abouts, and could not hinder the same. For on the 4. of December, some of the Count Maurice his men marched by aboue Rees, and thrust the ditches through, which notwithstanding were guarded by souldiers, they scarce being able to saue themselves from the water, and were faine to bee carried in boates out of the houses wherein they had hidden themselves: and Emmericke was succoured to keepe themselves Neutrall, taking in some of their Princes souldiers for their defence.

In this sort the Spanish Campe forced the Citties of the Bishopricke of Munster, to take in their Garrison, also the Bishopricke of Essen ouerrunning the houses and Castles belonging to the Earle of Bentheim & Scouwenburgh, taking, pilling and ransacking of churches and monestaries, robbing all the country people, with an vnrul'd crue of Souldiers, surprising, afflicting and murdering them with such horrible cruelty, that it is vnpossible to expresse it, & all vnder the coulour of the seruice of God & the king.

The Protestant princes assembled againe in January at Collen, for they are so tormented y^e many of them are constrained to abandon their houses, wel perceiuing what they ought to feare. Those of Olinaburgh denied the Spaniards the demaunded ransome of the Cittie, opposing and defending themselves with their Lord and Bishop (who is of the house of Bruynswicke) against the Spaniards.

The like is done by those of the cittie of Munster and take in souldiers to their ayde, so that the enterprise which the Spaniards had vndertaken (by the winking or eye shutting of the Prince Elector of Collen) is failed them. It is manifest that they procured to make the house of Austria great, and that they would see that all the Netherlandes,
Cleue

Cleue and Gulich with their neighbors, might fall vnder the same, rather then that they should be inherited by Protestants or their lawfull Princes. Whereupon the Princes had appointed to meete at Auf borch in December last.

The citties in the Dukedome of Cleue were perswaded, that the Spaniards would not any more undertake any sedges or to surprize any thing more by violence: wherefore those of Calcar, Goch, Cleue & others, resolved, to resist the and to stand by, and assist one another, to defend themselves with their weapons, and not to let in their enemy: yet notwithstanding that those of Calcar are great Catholiques, and their Cittizens greatly enclined to the olde Religion. They were moste fearefully assaulted by this Catholique Spanish campe. For when the cittizens had begun moste valiantly to resist and defend themselves, and beate downe their enemies: there was no remedy nor fauour found, but were after the most rigorous sorte so assaulted, and enemy-like battered, their gates throwen downe, and after many liues lost, the Citty was taken vpon the Christmas euen last, which brought such terrible astonishment to the other citties, that the people fled in great heapes, and were forced in the colde winter to leaue the country. By reason whereof those of Goch sent Embassadors to the Admirant at Rees, to make an agrément with him, as also did the other citties: but it was in vaine, he sends his men thetherwards and deceitfully entred Wees, (lying an houres going from Goch) which they ensconced strongly and summoned the cittle of Goch to take in 500. footemen and three companies of horse of his: Many cittizens flying were defended by the horsemen of Nimmeghen, insomuch that the enemy durst not touch them vpon the Plaine betwene Goch and Cleue. The souldiers were suffered to enter, but as the horsemen being come befoze the citty, the entrance was by the Cittizens (in shutting their gates) hindzed, wherat the chieftaine of the said horse threatened the: meane while the cittizens got sauegard from the Prince & Empe-

roꝝ, which is the cause that in February there returned ma-
ny of Goch thetherwards again. What will follow, time
& experience will teach: But it seemes that the Admirant,
knowing well enough how he standeth with the house of
Austria, will not passe much foꝝ saueguards, but will prose-
cute his intent.

For conclusion we will (foꝝ this time) commit the cause
to God, beseeching him to preserve & defend al lovers of the
patrimony, from al such imoderate, cruelty of the Spanish
tyrants, which are neuer gluttet with spilling of guiltlesse
bloud, and more then brutall rauishing of yong Virgins,
and chaste matrons, and vnmeasurable murtherous robbe-
ries, Their obstinacy, which they vse to their free Coun-
tries is so great, that it cannot be thought noꝝ expressed in
more odious sort, but they will surpasse all in wickednesse,
not respecting any of what religion soeuer, young oꝝ olde.
This (louing and kinde Reader) is a faire glasse foꝝ vs,
wherein we may speculate and ouercast what wee should
be to expect of these notable gallants, if they should sup-
presse vs. Therefore let every one, watch and pray to the
omnipotent God, foꝝ mercy and assistance, that hee will
giue vs all a valient vnited heart, whereby wee may
preuent all these said cruel tyrantes of the Spa-
niard. To his honour and glory, and the
good and saluation of vs
all, Amen.

The

The Whale of Berckhey.

Or

A description of the great Fish which stranded
or came on shore at Berckhey in Holland, the
third of Februarie 1598. With a breefe relation
of such things as happened therevpon
and since the same.

I



I is most certaine and true, that God hath often declared through tokens and signes in the ayre, the earth, and from the deapth of the seas, that his mightie hand was raised, to punish lands and nations, for their wickednesse, by warre, pestilence or famine: peruse the holpe Scriptures, reade the olde Chronicles, and that which I tell you heere will be manifest vnto you: and yet although euery man can espie a token, yet can none deuine what they signifie. It hath pleased God Almighty to hide that from vs, thereby to keepe vs moze in awe and feare.

I will for breuities sake, omit al signes & tokens which haue happened in the heauens, or the ayre, at diuers times, and will onely tell some histories of some Sea-monsters, being that the subiect of our writing, is of a Sea-monster.

In the time of the Romish Pope *Eugenius* the 4. (as *Bapt. Fulg* writeth) there was taken on the shore, a Sea-knight, whose shape was much like a man, excepting that on his head he had two small hornes, and but two fingers on each hand, his feete like tailes, and at his armes he had two little wings, like vnto those of a Bat. Heerevpon presently ensued the bloody warres which the *Dolphin* of Fraunce, sonne to *Charles* the 7. made against the *Switzers* by the instigation of the said Pope *Eugenius*, who would (against the Emperour *Sigismund* his will) haue had the synod which was appointed at *Basel*, to be helde in *Italy*. Also the said Pope was the cause that *Ladislaus* the young King of *Hungarie*, broke the truce which was made with *Amurath* the Turkish Emperour, in discharging him by his Papall power, of the deere and great oathe wherwith the said peace was confirmed and assured, wherewith *Amurath* being mooued and spited, assembled a mightie hoast of horsemen and footemen, to reuenge himselfe vppon *Ladislaus*. It chaunced that both armies ioyning together, the Turkes began to faint, which *Amurath* perceiuing, lifting vp his eyes and hands to heauen, said: See Iesus Christ, this is the truce which thy Christians (in Iwearing by thy name) haue made me. If now thou beest a rightfull God, defend thine and mine honor. These wordes were no sooner spoken by *Amurath*, but the *Hungarians* and

and the *Polonians* were put to flight, and the most of them slaine : amongst the rest the King *Ladislau* and *Iulianus Cesarinus*, the Popes Embassadour. This happened neere vnto *Varna*, Anno. 1444. the 10. of Nouember, according to the writing of *Bonfino lib. 6. c. 3.* Shortly after this, *Eugenius* was deposed, and a Duke of Sauoye set in his place. You that say that one is not bound to keepe any oathe or faith vnto Heretickes, chawe and rechawe this accident. An other example. In Anno. 1281. it happened that some Fishermen caught in their net a Sea-monster, much like a Lyon, which as soone as it was aboue water, began to moane and lament, as a man that is greued, and was brought aliue to *Rome* to the Pope *Martin* the 4. Shortly after ensued the Sicilian Vespers, which is the time when (in the Papistrie) are sung the Vespers, there being through the intisement of Pope *Nicolas* the third, and through the complot of the king of *Aragon* (on the Easter daye) murdered all the Frenche garrisons, which the French king had in Sicilia.

In the yeere of our Lord 1522. there was seene at the sea side neere *Rome*, a Sea-monster, hauing the face of a woman with great brests, her haire all intangled, with long eares like a Beagle, but in shape more like an Ape then a man. At that time *Sultan Soliman*, sunne to the Turkish Emperour *Zelim*, besiedged the Knights of *S. Iohn* which kept *Rhodes*, and so strongly assaulted them, that he made himselfe maister of the whole Island.

A little before that, *Posthumes Albinus* the Romaine Generall, with his whole armie, was by the French discomfited: It seemed in many places, that the Sea was on fire, which was a signe of the ensuing burning warre, which at that time was kindled in many places of the worlde.

II.

For when that in the yere 1598, the Sea had vomited a mightie Whale on our shore at Berckhey, who in euery ones sight was horrible to beholde, I also was amazed and admired so rare a thing, and (as all the rest) doubted that some strange matter would ensue therupon, and that God was displeased : but no one could imagine what would follow, nor what God had ordained thereby. Vntill that out of Brabant there came tumbling a pamphlet, wherein at large the full signification thereof was disclosed, no other wise but if God had tolde the writer what he had disposed.

III.

I helde my peace, my mouth and my pen, hoping that God ere long, would shew that he had not caused that Whale to strande in Holland, as a token that he ment to reduce these Netherlands vnder the yoke of that cruell monster, who seeketh nothing else but through fire and sword, to destroye these excellent countreies, he is like a
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Whale, who whatsoeuer he catcheth in his chops, he swalloweth, teareth, and deuoureth without mercie, for I haue hoped alwayes that God would make the Spanish tyrant starue for hunger, like the Whale did after two dayes and thre nights.

IIII.

This Monster was 24. elles in length, 22. teeth he had, which all like hornes long and sharpe fitted the one within the other in the hollow vault of his mouthe, his eyes smal, standing deepe within his head, * the thing was great and long, two finnes he had, each of two elles long, & broade ^{* Membrum Virile.} $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$, he had a tounge of huge bignesse, in his throte lay a monstrous bladder like an Dre gut, which vomitted a boundance of filthe, which with great streames flowed from his body, in so much that what through his sincke, and what through his bignesse, he was most horrible in euery ones sight.

V.

This all fits right well with Signor the Admirant, who (* as his name signifies) is parlous gallant, with 24000. men he passed the Rhine, and first tooke Orsay. Euery one was affrighted through out all the land, each cittie imagined that they leueld at them, yea seemed that at a clappe he would haue taken all the Citties which lye heere belowe on the banke. But it was not so, the case goes otherwise, he whetteth his teeth in the lands of Cleue & Munster, "where he so abuseth both men and women, that no body can endure by him.

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The Generall of the male-contentish campe, is, *Franciscus Mendosus Admirandus Aragonie Marchio Quadelles Valdepenas &c*

Mendosus, a, um, is as much as a man that is full of lyes or faults: *Admirandus*, a wonderfull and notable fellow: *Valdepenas*, is as much as one who greatlye plagueth and molesteth other men, and shall in the ende, greatly be punished for the same. And that these names agree with his conditions, he shewed as soone as he was passed the *Rhine*, for hauing taken the cittie of *Orsay*, and the Castell yet holding out, he went himselfe in person accompanied with a hangman, and a Fryer, to the castell, threatning them, that if they were not resolued to render vp the Forte: they might prepare themselues to be confessed, and that the hangman was there ready to hang them: nay more, himselfe tooke the halters out of the hangmans hands, and lifting them on high, shewed them vnto the besieged. I beleue not, that on our side, there be any captaine or commaunder, that would haue helped the hangman so well in his office. "That which some esteeme for a great miserie and calamitie, (*viz.* to leese house and lands) those of *Cleue & Munster*, esteeme it a great happinesse, and are very glad, that in abandoning all, they may escape bare and naked out of the tyrants hands.

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D

By

(a) All wise Generals, forecast, where and from whence the campe may be best victuailed: but this wonderfull fellowe comming ouer the *Rhine* where the Corne was ripe, would not giue the countriemen of *Zutphen* any saue-

By the small eyes of the *Whale*, is signified the little foresight and vnadvisednesse of the Admirant, who was so greedy to conuay his great host deeper into the countrie, that he tooke no care for his foode, a for the Countrie people fled, and conuayed the Corne and cattle away, insomuch, that *Signor*, through famine was constrained to eat Colewort stalkes, for they could not get any bread: yet when this hungrie crew, came into the (b) Neutrall citties and there lodged in (c) heaps, listen what they did: Broome bread, and powdered flesh they scorned to eat, throwing it at their hosts feete, (d) and through their villanies they haue vndone many a maide and honest woman.

garde, whereby in lying peaceably in the countrie, they might haue victualed the Campe. But willingly gaue them respite and leasure, to flie into the strong Citties: insomuch, that shortly after, his Souldiours through hunger were constrained to eat Colewort-stalkes, and clodded blood of beasts, rootes, and hearbes, &c. And whilest that the land was full of food and victuals, they said, it is not royall, nor honourable inough, for the King to take contribution of his subiects: but now when the clownes were fled, he graunteth them sauegarde.

(b) So I call the citties of *Cleue* and *Munster*: but truly the Spaniards doth not now esteeme or holde them for Neutrall, but as his owne, and respecteth them no more then hee dooth *Deutecum*, which alwayes heeretofore hath bene on our side. And euen as the Pope did giue this king of Spaines predecessors, the land of *America*, (whereof the Heathen king *Atahualpa* greatly wondered, saying: Surely this Pope must needs be some great foole, to giue my countrie and citties, wherein he hath not a foote of right, to another.) Euen as great right and reason hath he to giue *Albertus* (who is one of his best sonnes) the Lordships of *Cleue* and *Munster*, if so it may please his holinesse: But to whom soeuer the said Prouinces belongeth of *Cleue* and *Munster*, the Spaniards suppoeth to haue good right in them, saying that at the time when *Knipperdolincke* and *John Becolt* of *Leyden*, with the Annabaptists in Anno. 1533. had made themselves maister of the Cittie of *Munster*, the Bishop being not able ynough to take the Cittie againe, and to beate out the Annabaptists, he besought those of the house of *Burgundie* for ayde, promising that himselfe and his subiects at any time thereafter, should bee thankfull vnto them for it. Now is it the right time (saide the Spaniards) to accomplish that promise, and therefore they thinke they may lawfully call in their debts and to pay themselves. See how easily a staffe is found when one will beate the dogge, if one cannot finde a straight one, a crooked one will serue the turne. c Some poore Citizens, which with their hands and the sweate of their browes get their liuing, are pestered with ten, fiftene, yea twentie souldiers in their houses, other some 23. 30. 36. more or lesse, which eate and consume all what the miserable Inhabitants of the neutrall citties, are able any way to get. My Lords they sit at the table making good cheere. The host like a Page must stand behind them, bare headed to serue them, yea he must fee them with money, before they will vouchsafe to touch one bit of the good meate which is set before them. Where Signior the Spaniard hath any gouernment, there the Gentlemen and Citizens of the Citties must stand with cap in hand, and bow themselves to a filthie rotten, pockie, Spanish basketmaker, and such a one must bee called Signior, as is worse then the most basest Boore in all the *Netherlands*. d Yea so wicked and immodest are these pockie abominable wretches, and heathnish Christians, that they will not respect wenches of eight, nine, tenne, cleuen, or twelue yeares of age.

Through

VII

Through the vnnecessarie and vgly tongue of the whale is signified, (c) that the promises which the Spaniard maketh vs, are vaine and of no woorth. It is stinke, it is filth, burning and murthering which stickes in his heart, and herewith his minde is stuffed & puffed vp like the bellie of the whale, with filthie infection. (f) Shew of holinesse and paritarie are the two sinnes, wherewith hee purposeth to subdue the Netherlands. He hath heretofore done many an exploit, but since that his deceit came to light a very litle. Al his deuises are deceit, enozmious in each ones sight, e- uery one feares his crueltie, be they protestants (g) or Pa- pists, they know his dealings.

When our ships the last yeare were come in. to the Pepper countrie, and that the Hea- then King at *Bantam* for a summe of mo- ney had gran- ted them traf- ficke in his countrie, hee notwithstanding soone

broke his promise, seeking to destroy our men, contrarie to his oath and promise. Where- of being reprooued, and demaunded the cause thereof, he answered that hee had no bone in his tongue, and that he could turne and winde the same at his will and pleasure, this may likewise be applied to the Spaniard, for he breaketh his oath and promise as often & when he listeth. And being he cannot condemne those of *Cleue* and *Munster* of heresie, and that the olde rule of the Concile of *Trent* (faith ought not to be held vnto heretickes, can take no place there, The Admirant, when complaints are made that hee hath not helde his pro- mise, answereth. The seruice of god and the king require so much, that I cannot keepe my promise. Hath he not cause and reason ynough, thinke you, to breake and violate the oath. It is euen with the Spaniards as it was whilome with the ambitious heathens, *Iulius Caesar*, and others, which were wont to say: *Si violandum est Ius, regnandi causa violandum est.* *Alpen*, *Anholt*, and *Meurs*, vnto which the Cardinall vnder his hand and Scale had graun- ted neutralitie, haue notwithstanding by the Admirant bene taken.

f The Spaniard seemes to haue minde vpon nothing so much, as vpon the Romish re- ligious, and the furtherance thereof. In so much that his Catholicque Maiestie, the king of Spaine is esteemed to be the truest and faithfullest seruant vnto the Romish state. Vnder this hypocriticall vaile, they seeke to cloake their insatiable ambition, couetousnesse, and bloodthirst. Euery where that they lie in *Cleueland*, they do no more fauour the Catho- licques, then those of the reformed religion or others, yea the places could be named where they haue broken the Churches and monuments which by our people were leaft vndefa- ced. g I speake of some such Papists, which hauing tasted the Barbarous cruelties of the Spaniards, know full well that they fauour none, but euen such ouer which they haue no power. Those which long and wish for the victorie of the Spaniards wish for their own de- struction, be they wharsoeuer they may be,

VIII.

The Whale lying on the strand, euery one that came thither shortned his taile, cutting a peece thereof. The Spaniardes taile is also well shortned, for by reason of the hunger which the poore Souldiers endured, many haue dyed, and many other haue beene slaine

* When the enemy marched vp to *Deutecū*, his excellencie forsooke the place where he lay, enconfining himselfe vpon the dyke in battaile arraye, a long while expecting the enemy, who with his campelays at *Elterberch*, about a halfe league from our campe. The enemy euery moment was at an allarum, where his excellencie neuer made any, neither was this lustie Spaniard so bolde as with his great armie, once to assaile our little heape. This is the right sitting vnder the defence of the highest, and to dwell vnder the shadowe of the almightie, *Psalm 91.1*. Many of iudgement & vnderstanding, esteeme, and hope that the Lord of hostes hath ordained this yeare many great victories to his excellencie, as in the yeare last past.

IX.

* The renowned *Hanniball* had at diuers times discomfited the *Romaine* hosts, especially the victorie which he obtained by *Cannas* in *Apulia*, is worthy of memorie, where so manye thousandes of *Romaines* dyed, that *Hannibals* souldiers besides other spoiles, got from the hands of the slaine, three bushels of Rings, and if *Hanniball* at that time had followed on his victorie, he might easily haue taken *Rome*, and subdued all the *Romaine* Empire. Shortlye after he came with his armie (which alwayes was woont to vanquish,) into *Italye*, at which time the *Romaines* made *Q. Fabius* a Dictator, who perceiuing the insatiable desire of *Hanniball*, his experience and order in the warres, enconced himselfe wel, and would not for any thing giue *Hanniball* battaile, but laye still, by reason whereof he was of euery one esteemed a coward, but he cared not for that, and so long he lay still with his forces, vntill *Hannibals* Campe, with the long lying had consumed it selfe, and came to shame, wherof the *Romaines* gaue him this praise.

Vnus homo nobis cunctando restituit rem.

“Good reason had Earle *Peter* of *Mansfelt*, to say (when he heard that the Prince of *Orange* (of laudable memorie) had a sonne borne, whose name was *Mauritius*,) If this childe haue his Fathers wisdom, and the vallour of his Graund-father *Mauritius* the Prince of *Saxonie*, he will giue the King of *Spaine* enough to doe.

Next

Next to a Adolph of Nassau came to the Empire Albertus, a Prince of the house of Austria. Adolph suffered each one to keepe and hold his goods and lands, each their Citties and their people in peace. b As soon as Albertus got the Scepter in his hande, hee made strife and debate in Switzerland. The which with subtiltie, and after wardes with strife and odio vs practises he sought to ioyne to his house. But Albertus aymed amisse, the valiant sturdy Switzers haue (for their countries freedome) spared neither goods nor blood, they ioyned together and played the men, vntill such time as they had banished Albert out of the land.

a Earle Adolph of Nassau was made Emperor in Anno 1292. and raigned 6. yeares, maintaining greates warres against Albertus duke of Austria.

b And beeing that the Historie whereof we haue here spoken, is worthie

of memorie, for the resemblance of the matters which happen now, and being that it is aboue three hundredth yeares ago that they happened, and therefore not so well knowne, I wil for the delight of the wel-willing Reader, rehearse the summe thereof, as it is written by Iosias Smilers, lib 1. de Repub. Heluet.

Albertus was a great enemie and an enuier of the freedome of the Switzers, he had many children. All which hee intending to enrich, sought to stretch out his commaundement farre and nigh about his Empire, and hath rent and torne diuers Lordships from the same, and ioyned them to his house, as his owne: hee was very troublesome and dammageable vnto all his bordering neighbours, he feared not, nor was not ashamed, (with dishonourable and lawlesse reasons) yea with open might to demande and make his owne, that which belonged vnto others. The spirituall persons which were rich and wealthie, hee endeouored to bring the matter to such a passe, that they should sell him their rights, or that they would acknowledge him and his children for euer, for their hereditarie Defendors, Lords, and Protectors. Also he besought the Earles and Barrons of Switzerland to acknowledge the Lords of Austria for their Land-Lords, which before were subiect to none but to the Romaine Emprour.

Hee also forcibly detained the paternall inheritance of his brothers sonne, ouer whom hee was appoynted Tutor. Some citties did Albertus (what through prayers, faire promises and threats) teare and separate from the Empire, and clouted them to the house of Austria. But the most part haue denied his importunate requests, and would not in any wise submit themselves to him. Shortly after that the Embassadors were returned, many of the Citties and Lordships of the Switzers sent vnto him certaine persons, beseeching his Emperiall Maiestie that it might please him, to confirme them the rights and preuiledges which his predecessors had graunted them. Wherevpon in great rage he answered, that hee would doo that which they requested, euen as they had granted him his demaundes: and further, that hee had ordained certaine Gouvernours which he would send them, and by them they should vnderstand his will more at large. And for Gouvernours, hee appoynted one named Grisslerus, and another named Peregrinus Landenbergius. These Gouvernours of the Emperours at the first dealed very kindly and discretely with the people, thereby seeking to steale the hearts of the communitie, & to make them obedient to Albertus. But seeing that they profited nothing that way, they assayed what crueltie and tyrannie would worke. For breuities sake, wee will passe ouer many things wherewith Albertus Gouvernours tried the good Switzers, and onelie tell what Grisslerus hath done, who was Gouvernour of Switz and Vri. He builded a strong

Castle by his Lords command neare *Altorf*, which in their tongue he named *Twing Pri*, &c. Which is as much as the yoke by which those of *Vri* shall be brought to the vitermost flauerie and obedience. This Castle being finished, he caused within *Altorf* to be let vp a high Pole, and vpon the top, a flat Cap, commaunding that euery man with vncouering of the head and bowing of the knee, should honour the said Cap, as much as if the Emperour or himselfe in person were present, knowing well that those which hated the Emperour & him, would neuer doe the same, but he did it to the end that he might haue occasion to attache those which were suspected. It chaunced that one *William Tell*, at sundrie times passing by the Cap, honoured not the same, which being reported to the Gouvernour, he sought to excuse himselfe, in saying, that he knew not that the matter was of such importance. But *Grislerus* not content heerewith, tooke one of *William Tels* sonnes (whom he knew the Father loued best, and laying an Appell vpon the childe head, said, vnlesse then you shoote of this Appell without hurting the childe, thou shalt dye. The Father answered that hee would rather dye then aduenture it. Well (quoth the Gouvernour,) except that thou doost it, both thy selfe and thy sonne shall dye. *William Tel* perceiuing, that prayers would take no place there, tooke the Bowe into his hand, and there through Gods helpe, shot off the Apell without touching the childe. The Gouvernour had marked that *William Tel* had taken two arrowes out of the Quiuier, whereof the one he had sticke at his girdell, wherefore he asked what he ment thereby. *William Tel* answered, that he ment nothing thereby but that it was the order of Archers. The Gouvernour not content therewith, would needs know the grounde of the matter, promising him, that if hee would tell him the trueth, his life should not be touched. *William Tell* vpon these promises, said: that his intent was (if he had slaine his sonne with the one arrow) to haue killed the Gouvernour with the other. O wicked wretch (quoth *Grislerus*) thy life will I not take, but I will commit thee to a prison, where thou shalt see neither sunne nor moone, nor speake to any body, and there thou shalt end thy daies. And causing his hands and feete to be bound, tooke him with him in a ship going from *Vri* to *Cusnac*. When being in the middest of the lake, there arose such a mightie storme, that they esteemed themselues lost, the Marriners not being able to guide the Ship, abandoned the same, to the mercie of the windes and the waters, and *Grislerus* in this distresse, asked if there were no meanes to get a shore, whatsoeuer it might cost. Wherevpon one of his seruants replied, that he doubted not but they should get a shore, if *William Tell* might stand at the Helme, for he was a strong man, and very expert at Sea, which they hearing, vnbound *William Tell*, and set him at the Helme, where he laboured greatly to bring the Ship neere the land, which within a while did: and espying a great Rocke (which at this day is yet called *Tels* Rocke) he steered the Barke fully thereupon, and at the approaching, leauing the Helme, and catching his bowe and arrowes, leapt ouer boorde vpon the Rocke, and withall his might launching the Barke againe, ranne into the countrie, and the Barke after long tossing, some dayes after got to *Brunnen*, from whence *Grislerus* traualled towards *Cusnac* by land. *William Tell* beeing well acquainted with the wayes, hid himselfe behinde certaine bushes in a Valley, through the which hee knewe *Grislerus* should passe: and hauing his Bowe in a readinesse, at the tyrants passing by shot him thorough, which done (because that he would not be taken) he fled to some cheefe persons which hee knew to be great enemies of the Emperours and Gouvernours, vnto which he declared the matter, and hauing consulted vpon it, tooke heart, and by little and little, droue all *Albertus* officers out of the lande, thereby recouering their lost freedome, which vntill this daye they holde. Compare our *Albertus* with his Cardinals flatte Cap, to this *Albertus* whereof we haue spoken, and you shall finde, that two Egges laide by one Henne cannot resemble one another better.

Beholde the ende.

The

XI.

The noble bloud of the house of Nassau, ^a holdeth yet the same steps which Adolph long agoe shewed them. Albert likewise followeth the paces of his Graund-fathers, who tyrannized Switserland: he seeketh to teare and seperate the land of Cleue from the Empire, as euery one may see. ^b When the Earle of Valkensteine and Brooke, &c. would haue defended his countrie, he was imprisoned, murdered, and burnt to Ashes. You Princes of the Empire, how long will you suffer this, how long will you sleepe with open eyes, is it not yet enough, the Spaniarde himselfe saith, that you are Lyons ^c but bite not.

^a His excellencie hauing driuen the enemy out of *Emrick* rendered the same willingly into the hands of the Duke of *Cleue*, without any wayes touching any one in life or goods. ^b These bloud-

suckers were not contented, in hauing taken the good Earle of *Brookes* Castell, and imprisoned him, but haue against their promises most wickedly murdered him, and burnt his body to Ashes. Oh cruell tyrants: but O worthie Earle, who in dying in the right beleefe, didst witnesse the true religion with thy blood. The goods of this good Lord were publikely with the sounde of Drum and Trumpet, solde in the campe, euen as the souldiours are vsed to sell the bootie and pillage, got of their open enemies. ^c That some thinke that *Albertus* with his ayders, vpon the writings and requests of any King or Prince, would leaue and abandon the confederate citties, is in vaine; But will do as of late yeares did the Earle *Tunis* of *Oldenborch*, who hauing forcibly taken the house or castell of *Dolmerhorst* with the appurtenances. Those of *Spier*, in the Emperours name, wrote vnto him, that he should render the same againe to those vnto whom it did lawfully belong. The Earle hauing receiued the Letters (after the contents read) helde them a prittie while to his eare, saying I heare no Gunnes, as if he would haue saide, what I haue purchased by force of armes, I will not suffer to bee taken awaye againe by papers.

XII.

O thou God of hostes, vouchsafe mercifully to beholde thy countrie, and defend the same with thy strong arme, against these halfe white Moores: Suffer them not O Lord, to execute the rancour of their hearts, against the people which thou hast chosen for thy heritage. It is true that we deserue to be wholie cast from the sight of thy sacred face. We haue deserved to be robbed of thy holye worde, which now thou teachest vs: yet O Lord for thy names sake, fauour vs yet and alwayes, shew thy mercie to thy Church.

O you

XIII.

(a) *Concordia
res parue cres-
cunt.*

(b) It is an olde
saying: *Roma-
nus sedendo
vincit.*

(c) Woe to the
lande whose
king is a child,
cyther in years
or vnderstand-
ing.

(d) *Religio Verè ligat*, Where the hearts of men are not through the bonde of true religion bound together, there is no foundation. Therefore, all those which seeke the countries welfare, must also and especially procure the furtherance of the true Catholicke reformed religion, in euery place where it is possible, setting wise and learned men to preache the same, and ordaining good Schooles, wherein youth may bee well educated and taught, not onely in speach and sciences, but especially in the true religion, to which ende the Emperiall goods ought to be vsed, which doone, there shall be no occasion giuen to the enemies of the religion and the patrimonie, to say, that we driue away the Monckes and Fryers, not so much through zeale of religion, as because we might get the fingering of the spirituall goods.

FINIS.

THE
LETTER OF THE
EMPEROR OF GER-

manie, to the Admirant of *Arragon*,
Generall for the Archeduke *Albertus*, in the
Counties of *Cleue* and *Munster*, &c. With the
Admirants answere.

The conspiracie of the three Bishops.

The death of the Earle of Brooke.

The Admirants Letter to the counsaile
of *Gulich*.

The list of the Souldiours leuied by the
protestant Princes of *Germanie*.

*Faithfully translated out of the Dutch
copie Printed at Rotterdam.*



Imprinted at London by *Iohn Wolfe*, and are
to be solde at his shop in Popes head Alley, neere
vnto the Exchange. 1599.

THE LETTER OF THE EMPEROR OF GERMANIE,

to the Admirant of Aragon,
General for the Archduke Albertus in the
Council of Cane and Master, &c. With the
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I

**A Letter of the Emperour Rodolphus
the second, to Don Francisco de men-
dozza, Admirant of Arragon, Generall of the army
of the King of Spaine, in the Lands of Gulich and
Cleue, touching the dammages by him
done in the Empire.**



Rodolphus by the grace of God the se-
cond, chosen Romaine Emperour, at
all times an augmenter of the Em-
pire, in Germany, Hungaria, Bohemia,
Dalmatia, Croatia and Sclauonia &c. King,
Archduke of Austria, Duke of Burgundy,
Steyr, Keredien, Gray and Wittenberch,
Earle of Tiroll &c. send græting to the
well borne, our especiall beloued Don
Francisco de mendossa, Admirant of the kingdome of Arragon,
Marquesse of Quadelles, Knight of the Calatranonian order,
Commander at Valazenas, Generall vnder our beloued bro-
ther Albertus Archduke of Austria: also to V. N. and N. to all
and euery Regiment, Admiranty, Coronels, Captaines Lieue-
tenants and Commanders of Souldiers horse and foote, of
what nation, State and conditton soeuer vnto which these our
credible letters may appeare, be shewed or declared, to such as
remaine in our Empire, or the Fortresses, ground, bottom, Cit-
ties, Townes, Sconces, and Riueres of the same, by Water or
Land, wee make knowne, that our Princes and Lordes
of the Netherlandish and Westphalian Croytes especially
the high-borne Iohn Wilhem, Duke of Gulich, Cleue, and
Berge &c. our beloued Nephew, who of a longtime most o-
bediently had made knowne and highly complained vnto vs in
what manner you Admirant, with a great Hoast, Force and
Might, pea aboue 30000. armed men, are departed out of Bra-
bant in the ende of the moneth of September last past, and pre-
sently taken your way through the Dukedome of Gulich, in the
same month forcing, and besetting his Citty of Orloy, and
after that, you haue sent certaine thousands of horse and foote o-
uer the Rhync, where they haue cast a Sconce, and on both sides

of the same, taken all the cattell and beasts, great and small, spoiled the flat land, and besides this oppressed the poore people with imprisoning, ransoming, burning, and murdering, in such outrageous sorte, as the like hath not bene heard heretofore of any: inso much that the greater parte of the inhabitants and subiects haue bene forced to abandon their houses, lands, and all else, what with their great labour they haue bene able to get: herewith not satisfied, but haue sent the souldiours into the countrie of Berge (being a place appertaining to the Duke of Gulich and the late Wieringen of Daen Carle at Valkensteyn, dwelling vpon the house called Boeke, haue assailed the same, and notwithstanding that the Carle of the house had rendered vpon the same vpon condition of liues and goods saued, haue murdered diuers of the said souldiours, and the Carle himselfe who had the Admirants sauegarde, they helde some dayes imprisoned, and vpon a time (by the will and consent of the Captaine who laye in the house) being gone to walke abroad, they haue most wickedlye murdered him. Meane while, the armie hath taken and forcibly marched through some citties of Cleue, as Burich, Dinlaegen, Holt, Rees, Eamerick, with other Forts, Gentlemens houses & Villages, appertaining to the said Dukedome, the which some of them, they haue with their Ordinance beaten downe, destroyed, ransacked, forced and deuoured, amongst which were many spirituall and temporall persons, without fauouring any one, but plaging and tormenting them to the vttermost, some with imprisonment, other with strangling, and such like, together with the violating and defouring of women, damselfs & maides, in more filthie or beastlye sorte then euer hath bene heard, and haue moreover so oppressed the Cittie of Wesell, that they haue bene forced to pay 150. thousand Dollars, the one halfe ready, and the other at shorte time, together with 1000. measures of Aye, which they haue bene forced to promise to the Cheestains of you the Admirants campe, ouer and about the houses and Lordships, as Kruydenberch, Weyfflyck hoven, also the Princely Gentlemens houses and Forts, as Lhan, Windendal, Dusport, Noisan, Impel, Dornich, Lackhunsen, Woremsemmerwogen, and also reduced the Duke of Gulich himselfe, with his court, to the extreamest and the vttermost pouertie, with many more other places, which haue ben with force taken, ransacked and spoiled, whereof we haue a great number of specifications sent vs. Also

some

Some of the armie haue daunted to dare to suppress and drive
 away the Duke in person. Above all this you Admirant with
 your Spanish souldiours, haue attempted to beset some Citties
 in the Province of Munster, and those which denyed your de-
 maunds, you haue by force compelled and taken: also you haue
 caused the said bishopricke, with the Episcopall governour and
 counsaile of the same, Alexander vay Vchellen as uppermost, to
 be presented with a quarter letter, and besides the same, you haue
 taken and surprized the Dukedome of Cleue, together with 30.
 Citties and Bourghes, as well of Munster as Cleue, to the vse
 of your Souldiours for your winter Campe, and also wholly
 spoiled the bishopricke of Essen and Weerden: also there are dayly
 vied in the strengths and Lordships of Gelder and other borde-
 ring neighbors, such robbing, and ransoming, that no husband-
 rie nor trade of marchandise can be exercised. Wherefore we
 are constrained, as also are all the other princes, the which ther-
 unto haue greatly solicited and beseeched vs, and since that you
 haue undertaken and attempted such an unreasonable enterprize
 and haue not in any wise bene willing, by admonishments and
 warnings to abstaine thereof: but that you Admirant without
 any respect, haue fallen vpon the peaceable countries of the holy
 Romaine Empire, and those which are sworne to the same, with
 such an armie, yea without any leaue or warning: we nor any
 of our Princes, Lords & estates, nor any of all the other Nether-
 landish gouernement, expected any such enimitie of the King of
 Spaine, and lesse at the hands of our most dearly beloued bro-
 ther Albertus Archduke, &c. but to the contrarie, haue alwayes
 trusted vpon good and friendly neighbourhood, where now you
 haue suppressed the lands (subiects of the Empire) with your sol-
 diours, made the same to pillage, and wholly spoiled and empou-
 uerished it, notwithstanding that we haue heretofore at diuers
 times, written our minds thereof vnto you, as also to our beloued
 brother Albertus. Wherby it seemes that you little esteeme and
 care to follow any our aforesaid warnings & admonishments to
 the least point, as you ought: wherfore it becometh vs to haue a
 sharpe & neerer regarde and to vse other means for the same. And
 therefore we commaund you Admirant of Arragon, together
 with all your Chieftaines, Commaunders and Soldiers, as well
 in perticuler as generall, in vertue of the power of the Empe-
 riall Romaine Maiestie, as subiects to vs and the holy Em-
 pire, vppon paine of life, where they may be found, and to the

the others, ours and the Empires high and low subjects, allyes
 vassalls, &c. or which are situated vnder vs & the holy Empire,
 vpon paine of ours & the holy Empires Curse & excommunication
 together with the losse of their Benefices, Priuiledges, Free-
 domes, dignities, loanes, landes and goodes, in what place so-
 euer vnder vs, and the Holy Empire, or their allyes, they may
 lye or remaine, which shall transgresse the same, to execute them
 without need of any further declaration. Earnestly and strickt-
 ly commanding, and willing, that you and every one of you
 vnto which these our letters, Vidimurte and credible writings
 shall appeare, or be shewed, or declared, with all your souldiers,
 without any other conduct, to depart from ours and the holie
 Empires territories and ground, and to discharge the same, a-
 bandoning all Citties, Forts, Gentlemens houses, villages,
 strengthes and sconces, which you haue (as aforesaid) taken
 from the Duke of Gulich, the Bishopricke of Munster & vs, and
 the state of the Empire, howsoever they be named: and that you
 make restitution of all losses, and pay the dammages, by you
 done and caused, and to those of Wesell and others, the forced
 moneys, charges and ransomes, without any rebatement: and
 to the end that you Admirant may shew and make knowne that
 the death of the Earle of Bzooke hath beene without your con-
 sent or will: you shall render againe vnto the Countesse, (wife
 to the said late Earle) all her taken goods, moneys, Jewels and
 plate, or els the full worth thereof, to reestablish and set againe in
 their first estate, the molested spiritaall and temporall persons,
 without misusing them any further. And to take heede, hence-
 fo:wards, not to attempt any thing in the way of enmitie a-
 gainst the aboue named, nor any other subjects of ours, or of the
 States of the Empire in any sort whatsoever. At your perils,
 and behaue your selues accordingly which wee admonish you
 very earnestly. Given at our Castle of Podecray the 30. of
 the month of December. 1598.

Rodulph.

V.L. Cardino.

Ad mandatum, Cef. Marst.

Arnd, Hanniwalt.

in Dosso.

An

5

An extract of the answere of the Admirant, vpon the Emperours Letter, as the writing maketh mention.



That he is not to make any accompt of this nor other letters and writings, and that if the Emperours forces stood on the one side of him, and the holy Father the Pope, on the other side with his excommunication, commanding him againe to depart, that he would not for all that obey them, as hauing a Lord, who had commaunded him to doe this exploit, except that by force of Armes he were forced to resolute otherwise.

A conspiracie made betweene the 3. Bishoppes, viz. the Bishop of Bamberg, the Bishop of Wirtzburg and the Bishop of Saltzburg, to bring the Spanish inquisition into Germany, and what ensued thereupon.



Whereas the Bishops of Bamberg and Wirtzburg (both lying in the Mayne in Frankenland) had made a great conspiracie and complot, intending to bringe and reduce the Romish Empire (especially Germany) vnder the damnable Spanish inquisition, they met together at Wirtzburg, to conferre about it, but God through his mercy discovered and broke their conspiracy, by the sudden death of the Bishop of Bamberg, in whose closet, and in the Chauncery at Bamberg, were found wonderfull practises and deuises, whereupon some of his Counsaile were imprisoned: It was knowne that there was a day limmitted, vpon the which diuers Nobles and others, should haue been murdered, hauing the said two Bishops together with the Bishop of Saltzburg, helde great correspondence with the Spanish Admirant of Arragon, to introduce

troduct the said Spaniards into Germany, & in that sort to make a destruction of the Euangelistes: But all was by the Bishop of Bamberghs sudden death detected. The bishop of Wirtzburg being ridden on hunting, fell from his horse, by which fall hee burst his arme, and was besides so bruised with the fall, that he lyeth on his death-bed. The Bishop of Saltzburg hath since had the halfe of his Pallace burned downe, whereby we see how strangely God hath punished these three Bishops, and brought the treason and murderous intent of the Iesuites to light, who by their diuellish practises seek to tyrannize ouer all the world. God, through his wonted mercy alwaies, manifest & anthilate their wicked enterprizes, to the praise and glory of hys Holy name. Amen.

The death of Maurice Van Hun, Earle of Valkensteyn and Brooke, &c. most vickedly murthered by the Spaniards, according to the report of one Goehaert Hensgen his seruant, being present at his death.



It is knowne vnto each one that vpon the 16. of October last, the Admirants men came before the Earle of Brookes Castle, the which they demaunded to be deliuered vp into their hands, and that the Earle should Casheere his souldiers, for he had some number of Cockefeathers, (certaine men of warre so named). The Earle answered that he stood vpon his Neutrality, & that they ought to leane him vnmolested: they not caring for that, would haue him dismisse his people, and to commit himself vnder theyr defence and protection, withall bringing thether foure peeces of Ordnance, wherewith they compelled them to render themselves, life and goods saved. When now they had entred the Forte, they tooke the Countesse and her little children, and conueyed them away into a monastery. The Souldiers of Cleue and Berge (with other people fled thether) being departed, were (notwithstanding the conditions and promises) pursued, slaine and robbed. The Earle himselfe they helde prisoner, and vled him very hardly, compelling

ling him to goe to Masse, with other such like molestations. Moreover, certaine dayes after the taking of the Castle, being in disputation, they murdered his Nephew, the Lord of Herdenberch, together with a Preacher.

And by reason that diuers mutterings are abroad of the death of this Earle, on sundry manners, I wil here recount the same according to the confession of his owne Seruant, Gochaert Hensgen, at Dusseldorp the fourteenth of October.

Vpon Sunday the 11. of October in the evening, the Earle being at Supper, had with him a Captaine (a braue man of person) together with his Justice, and his Steward: hauing all supped together, he went out to walk in the Court, where presently came to him two Souldiers of the Garrison, in blew Cassocks, asking if it were his pleasure to goe abroad to walke and take the ayre: wherupon he replied I: the one of them ranne vp to the Captaine but came presently againe, and so went together out of the Gate: the said Earles seruant followed them through the Garden, where the Souldiers denyed to let him haue something in this hand, for the which he asked his said Seruant: yet taking vp a little sticke, he passed alongst towards the Water Mill and the fish ponde, where some fishe lay caught.

The Earle beckoned to the one Souldier to take it vp, who stood still, whilst the other at vnawares stroke him a mighty blow on the head with a half Pike: insomuch that he fell to the ground, crying O Iesu: which done, the Souldier drew his sword, and therewith thrust him throught, wher at he cryed once againe O Iesu, but so fayntly that he could scarce be vnderstood: meane while the other souldier caught vp a flail before the Mill, wherewith he stroke at the Earles seruant, who perceiuing it, (being nere the ditch) leaped downe into the damme, so that the blowe did but touch his shoulder, from whence with great labour (the souldier still thrusting at him) he got to land on the other side, and so escaped. There were two other souldiers in the Garden, which

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were

were commaunding the Gardiner and the Fishermen to burie some dead bodies which were slaine at the taking of the Castel, and were appointed by the murthcers to stay there. This is as much as yet is come to light of the Earles death, whose body (as some say) was afterwards burned in a Barne.

A Letter of the Admirant of Arragon, to the counsaile of Gulich, touching the death of the Earle of Brooke : Written two dayes after the taking of the Castell.

Translated out of Latin.



Noble, mightie, and honourable Lordes and friends, some dayes past we haue answered two of your Letters, which were brought vnto vs by the noble Henrye of Boorloe, whereby you wrote that no occasion of complaints, or of any harme should be given by the Campe, in the places about the Rhine, or other landes, appertaining to the illustrious Duke of Gulich, and that you also through your wisdomes and experience, through mere goodwill and desire of the common good, and his Maestties seruice, you had well considered that the King of Spaine, not of any will or desire, but through mere neede of the common danger and welfare, did make these warres, and brought his Campe there, and that through delaye of payment, the Souldiours were through neede, forced to runne seeking of hearbes, and else what, for their foode and liuing: the force of all which disorder was not to be to the reproche of the king, nor the Chieftaines of his Campe, but to those which were causers thereof, and that ought not presently to be reuenged, with killing and murthering, but one ought to endure much, vppon hope of a good end of the
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manifold mischiefs and miseries: the which would not only be pleasing vnto vs, but promised that the King, and the illustrious Archduke would be mindefull of it, and excuse the same as the necessitie required. And it is wished that all others, which owe all such service, to vse the selfe same waye eyther thzough themselves or their people, and in all modestie to soyne their willing mindes and furtherances to our actions.

And whereas we haue from the beginning (to the common good) made our mindes knowne, publicly and priuately declared our goodwill, to the Earle of Brooke, by wordes, messengers and Letters. At last (after many great complaints, of the misrule and bad dealings of his men) wee receyued of him a Letter in Dutch, the contents whereof we scarce vnderstanding, and yet by interpretation found them somewhat bitter, and estranged to amity, we answered him againe in Latin (which is common to all nations, and vnderstood of all) that he would send vs the meaning of his Letter, with his minde, to the ende that we might the better answer him, and to conuert his minde and ours to the common service, which we hoped he would haue doone: and expecting certaine dayes his answer, there came dayly more complaints and outcries to our eares, of the murders, slaughters, and all manner of Barbarous cruelties doone to our Souldiours and others persons, by the said Charles cockfeathers (or souldiours so called) to our great greefe and compassion, which all notwithstanding we (still expecting his answer) dispised, and haue not any wayes consented to any harme of his by worde or deede, vntill at last, by reason of the tumult of the whole campe of the chiefe captaines & others, of all nations vppon these neuer heard cruelties, of slaying and murdering against the guiltlesse persons of our campe, by the Charles people, we concluded to send him our third writing, containing our displeasure, of his foe-like actions, wondering that he answered vs not, declaring that it would be a great shame and dishonour to the royall campe, to suffer such indignitie to remaine unpunished, wherefore we requested, that he would punish and dismisse all such cockfeathers

and murtherers, or els deliuer them vp into the hands of the Iustices to punish them, and that for the rest hee should settle himselfe to all amiable seruice. These letters we gaue vnto a Spanish Colonel, causing him to take with him, souldiers and ordinaunce, suspecting the Earles continuance of obstinacie, yet with charge, that comming to the Castle, he should summon the Earle vpon the contents of the Letter, and in friendly sort to speake vnto him, and with all honour and reuerence to declare him our mindes: vpon the which if hee should seeke any further delays, make refusall, or any shewe of enmity, that then the Colonel should martial wise, forcibly take him, yet with such condition, that if in case the Earle should bethinke himself better, and should by deeds shew the same, that then his person, wife, children and his houtholde shoulde haue all their goods and heritages saued.

When now the Spanish Colonel, sought by all friendly meanes to come to the Earles speach, and to accomplish the contents of the Letters, and that the Earle againe sought diuers needlesse delays, they betooke themselves on both sides to armes: wherby ensued, what in such like tempestuous assaults of angred souldiers by so many wrongs, is vsed to happen: yea often against their Commanders will, the more because his Campe was of many sortes of peoples, whereof the greater part, yea the whole Campe was greatly encouraged by the barbarous cruelties, slaughters, murthers and damages suffered: which the Kings people esteemed to be done by the counsaile of the neighbour countreyes, with which they were in League.

Iesuits There was a third sort of people in the Campe, the which according to right and reason, disclosed, gaue and appropriated to every one his actes, with the causes thereof, accusing the Earle the more because that for many yeeres hath shewed himselfe a defendour and vpholder of all sedition, with change of religion, not only setting the Countreyes of the Illustrious Prince at contention, but also himselfe rayde seditions, in the other common Landes, hauing euer since the wars, conspired, consulted and traded with the enemies of

of the commonwealths rest, of the religion, and of the Empire, and they accompt the Authours and men of such bad euent, to be more dangerous and damageable in a common wealth, then those which through their instigation unwittinglye giue themselves to armes, and so fall into like fault, insomuch that the common opinion is, that therefore the said Earle not onely, according to the lawe of armes, but also according to the lawe of God and man, hath receiued his rewarde according to his deserts, and that others by his example will take warning, and the people be moued to obedience: we notwithstanding (according to our naturall kindnesse) haue had compassion vpon his and the poore peoples mishap, that they haue not followed good counsaile in time, and therefore haue wee related your honours the same at large, not that we will answer the fact, or that we desire (in the least point to haue the authoritie of the illustrious prince of Gulich or yours, to be deminished (which we rather with all honour seeke to augment) but that we might in strengthening your wisdomes, procure, that with the like sorrowe they wil bewaile the anger of God, and the madnesse of men, and to pray stedfastly, for that which is needefull, for the good and quietnesse of the commonwealth and the religion, and with diligence to foresee therein, as neede requireth, wishing also that you will interpret and publish the whole to the best: In the which we beseeche God to strengthen your Honors, and long to continue you in good estate. From Orsay the viii, of October 1598.

In this sorte was the Earle of Brooke murdered
in colde blood, and his death answered.

Reade and Iudge.

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*A List of the troupes of men of warre,
furnished by the Germane Prote-
stant Princes, in the defence of the Spanish For-
ces, and their bloody and tyranicall enterpri-
ses, all ready begun in Westphalia, and the
Neighbour Countries.*



Henry Duke of Browneswick maketh out.
3000. horsemen, and 9000. footemen.

The Duke of Lunenburg.
1000. horse and 2000. foote.

The Duke of Brandenburg Prince Elector.
2000. horse and 4000. foote.

The Bishopricke of Maghdenburch.
1000. horse and 2000. foote.

The Duke of Saxony Prince Elector.
2000. horse and 4000. foote.

Wirtzenburch.
1000. horse and 4000. foote.

The

The Marquellc of Antzbach.
1000, horse and 4000, foote.

The Count Palatine of the Rhyne.
1000, horse and 4000, foote.

The Prouinciall Earle of Hessen.
1000, horse and 3000, foote.

The Count of Lippe.
500, horse and 1000, foote.

In all 13500, horse and 37000, foote.

For the payment of these Souldiers shall be vsed, the
gathered contribution against the Turke.

FINIS

